NEW YORK BERALD, TUESDAY, PERRUARY & 1882.

REWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Debate in Congress on the Financial Measures of the Government.

Semi-Official Exposition of the Views of Secretary Chase.

The Tone of Recent Official Advices from Abroad.

Pacific Disposition of England and France.

Reported Withdrawal of Rebel Troops from Manassas,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1862. THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE TREASURY NOTE

An interesting debate upon the Treasury Note bill took place in the Committee of the Whole in the House. Mr. Valiandigham, of Ohio, drew a terrible picture of the resuits of the financial scheme presented in the bill, but his speech attracted little attention. Mr. Hooper, of Massa-chusetts, followed, and immediately a large circle of members gathered around him and listened closely to his argument in favor of the bill. Mr. Hooper has studied mance all his life, and has written some able pamphiets apon the subject. His familiarity with the theme, and his position as an able exponent of the financial policy of mittee of Ways and Means, attracted the atte

tion of the thinking men of the House.

Mr. Hoper's speech is considered a clear exposition of the views of the Treasury Department on the financial question. The Secretary, in a letter to the Committee of Ways and Moans, says the general provisions of the bill seem well adapted to the end proposed; that the pro-rision making the notes a legal tender was, doubtless, woll considered by the committee, and their reflections had conducted him to the same conclusions. He felt great fears as to making anything but gold and silver a legal tender, but owing to the large expenditures and the bank suspensions, the provision is indispensable.

The Secretary has suggested amendments providing against counterfeiting, and directing the manner in which

The Secretary addressed a note to Mr. Spaulding to day, in which he says:-"Immediate action is of great importance. The Treasury is nearly empty. been obliged to draw for the last instalment of the No loan. So soon as it is paid I fear the banks generally will refuse to receive the United States Treasury notes. You will see the necessity of urging the bill through without delay."

The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr.

Stevens, will endeavor to bring the House to a vote on the Treasury bill on Thursday.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES The result of the examination re-ently by the tele-graph interest shows that the number of messages trans mitted over all the lines during the past year was Congress in the new tax bill impose three cents on each message, a little over \$84,000 only would be realized from that source, or five and a half per cent on the ag-

The representatives of telegraphic interests now her have suggested to the Committee of Ways and Means their readiness to pay a tax on their messages, and thus contribute to the support of the government.

DILATORINESS OF CONGRESS AND OF THE COMMIT-TEE OF WAYS AND MEANS. Consternation prevails in the departments, and among those who are anxious that the war should be carried on with vigor, and that financial confidence should remain unimpaired, at the shameful apathy of Congress in relation to the wants of the country. Day after day passes admirable letter to Secretary Chase, is everywhere ac government shall be paid with reasonable promptitude d its rapidly accruing liabilities provided for, it will on be found difficult to obtain supplies for the army at any price." The maintenance of the credit and honor of are left unprovided for, and distress prevails which a move yet nothing is done. While the President, the different branches of government, and the Commander duty; while the army is in the highest degree of efficiency, and almost superhuman efforts a c being made to push our troops forward, in spite of the state of the weather, the majority of the repre sentatives of the people seem utterly mindless of their duty, and bent upon opposing every obstruction in their rearcely admits of a doubt that the radical faction, unde hampering the government, as to create discourage ment and discontent among the people, and frustrate the great work of restoring the integrity of the Union.

The Committee of Ways and Means have delegated

of Messys, Morrill, Hooper and others, who seem not to have reached a single practical point in their labors. It is understood that they will not report to the whole con mittee for some time yet, and a bill will scarcely b printed before the 1st of March. It will then have to be discussed, section by section, and it is not probable or even later. Meanwhile, every day's delay is attended with grave danger to the public credit, and these gentlemen are fully aware of the fact. From every part of the North and West, liberal taxation is called for nd the people are willing to be burdened to the extent of two hundred millions per appum. The establishment of in his report is also called for, but no bill on the subject is yet ready to be reported. In fact everything is at a stand still, and the financial prospect is gloomy and

ARRIVAL OF A PLAG OF TRUCK WITH DESPATCRES PROM THE BEBELS.

ston reached the outposts of Gen. McDowell's division Second Virginia cavalry. He was permitted to proceed no further. The scaled communication was brought to Leadquarters here by Capt. Drouillard. The contents have not yet transpired.

THE REEL NAVAL OPERATIONS AT NORPOLE. All sorts of reports are in circulation in regard to the Merrimae, the iron clad steamer now in the lands of the

Whatever the rebels may undertake to accompoish with the Merrimac, our own maye! authorities are by the Merrimac or any other steamer. The gons on th ree are constantly kept in readiness for any emergency All the gunbouts and frigates in the harbor also have then COAST DEFENCES.

Whatever may be the result of the embarragaments sween this country and European Powers, but one on loten is held here, by the President, his wirest adviserthe Commander in Chief, with respect to the duty of zeno will be paid, as emergencies arise, and they may be

call of a to perfer a active duty is macning fertificatione or ethera he repetiting invasion. CEN. STONE'S MOVEMENTS. Gen Stone & Trettern to his communic to macrow

was noticeable yesterday and Saturday is greatly abated, although the impression still prevails that England means mischief, and is only waiting an opportunity to engage in some hostile demonstration towards this country. Whatever may be the tenor of the foreign journals, which are industriously prompted by secession influ-ences, the tone of the official depatches reads entirely different. I have been assured to-day, at the State Department, that at no time since the com-mencement of this administration have the official despatches been so entirely friendly in their character, nor the relations between this government and the French and English Ministers here so perfectly cordial as at present. If the extracts published from the English newspapers, indicating a hostile spirit, re-flect the temper of the English people, they certainly do not correspond with the official avowals of the English government. The Trent difficulty is absolutely con-cluded, and up to this time there has been no intimation whatever from official sources of any other subject of Serious controversy between the two governments. One thing is certain, if England should be determined to force a war upon the United States in the pre-sent energency, she can do so only by committing a palpable wrong, and outraging all the principles for which she has hitherto contended, and all the prece-dents she has herself established. The administration intends that the United States shall do only right, and whether peace or war be the issue, all the world will

MORE ABOUT MR. SEWARD'S POLICY IN RELATION
TO THE CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.
The article in to-day's Herald, respecting the manner
in which both the people of Great Britain and this country were deluded, in relation to many points connected
with the diplomatic history of the Trent affair, attracts
such attention. There are more intricate phases of the much attention. There are more intricate phases of the whole transaction, however, that have yet to be laid be fore the public. The particulars of the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell were received in this city on the 16th or 17th of November. On the evening of one of these two days, Mr. Seward was waited on by at least one o his colleagues in the Cabinet, who strongly urged th illegality of the seizure, and suggested the propriety of the immediate surrender of the two gentlemen. This view of the case was, however, scouted by the Secretary of State. The President would undoubtedly have also preferred that they should be given up; but, confiding is Mr. Seward's statesmanship, allowed him to have his own way in the conduct of the matter, without the formality, even, of a Cabinet decision. A few days later, two prominent political personages from New York were entertained at dinner by the head of the State Department, and the opinion was unanimously pronounced that the rebel ambassadors ought to be retained, and that the people of the loyal States would never permit their being elinquished. By the 30th of November, however, Mr. Seward seems to have began to entertain fears that a storm hight be brewing in Europe, of which our citizens could not, in their then excited state, comprehend the portent. He resorted, therefore, to a "hedge." He wrote the " private and confidential " letter to our Misister at the Court of St. James, which, in case of dire necessity, might make his intentions on the subject, from he very beginning, appear more peaceful than it is pro

lication of that letter would never be needed, and that binet would leave him the glory of sanctioning an act of great daring, and transmit his name, in connection with t, to an admiring posterity.

The last stage of the affair shows that Mr. Seward, in the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, was also at variance with some of the most sagacious and farsighted of his colleagues. It was strongly urged that as the false step had been committed, in opposition to the better judgment of the President, of not giving up the prisoners

judgment of the President, of not giving up the prisider, at once, the best way of repairing the mistake would be not to acquiece in the demand of England, but to yield to the proper and friendly remonstrances of France. As the notes of Earl Russell and M. Thouvenel were, in fact, received almost simultaneously, it would have been an act of graceful deference to our old allies, the French people, with whom we have always been in perfect ac ord on the subject of neutral vessels, for Mr. Seward to have expressed regret at a departure from principles that, for over fifty years, had guided the two nation and given up the prisoners at the Emperor's generou and unsolicited arbitration. A note to Lord Lyons could have followed, containing all needful apologies, and ex-plaining that it would be impossible for the United States to act in opposition to the wishes of the French governcourse, however, which was not so well calculated to

On the 27th January Colonel Frank Blair introduces the following joint resolution in the House of Representaives, in relation to the interposition of the government of France in the matter of the seigure of the Trent and the arrest of the four passengers, which will probably be eported on by the Committee on Foreign Affairs and fully discussed within a few days. It includes the ac cowledgment due from this country to Napoleon III. for his part in the transaction:—

Whereas, the government of the Emperor of the French
through M. Thouvenel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, hav

the French government would see in that fact the difficulties with which the Cabinet of Washington has already to struggle, and a precedent of a nature scriously to disquiet all the Fowers which continue outside the existing contest; and whereas, in this arbitration, in advance of the issue which was made by the livinsh government, in a form precluding all discussion, but in which the French government makes its decision depend on principles heretofore established between France and the United States, in treaties recognizing the law of nations, the government of France has only anticipated the wish of the American people; and whereas, the detention of the Trent, and the artest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, was an act active the American ship San Accinto, the reclamation made by a third Power, equally interested in maintaining neutral rights, was a poper interposition, considerately and kindly made, to enable the government of the United States to do to Great Britain, for the sake of the interests and peace of the world, and especially demanded by the existing exigencies of the United States to do to Great Britain for the sake of the interests and peace of the world, and especially demanded by the existing exigencies of the United States to do to Great Britain for the sake of the interests and peace of the world, and especially demanded by the existing exigencies of the United States to do noter similar clicumstances, and could not, therefore, rightful, demand, this demand on the part of the French government is evidence of the deep concern which france still takes in the honor and prosperity of the republic of the United States, to the existence of which it is part of her glory to have contributed; and this recrewed manifectation of her solicitude for the maintenance of the freedom of the seas, of which the creation of a powerful may to defend them from the sway of an arbitrary trident gives earnest, deserves and could not, have considerated of hereation of the government of the French Emperor has taken in our

If there have been mistakes committed, it is well they hould be known, and the HERALD is doing wisely to ven

A PERAMEULATING COURT MARTIAL. A genuine court martiel has been organized, with peri natetic powers, to take testimony in various cases await ing trial. This plan has been devised on account of the injustice to the service to call from the field the number of officers who are witnesses in the various cases. To court will go from point to, point, where the testimony can be most conveniently taken, and the decision of the

THE OPPLE OF THOOPS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The subsidiary division of Perceylvania volunteers, nonliqued some time ago as having been offered to the offered to elemenal McCleifan, although notice of its organieleved report wis-one at Eric, one at Kitistiony, four at Philippelphia at d five at marrisburg. Five of these regimestic are aire of full, and it is expected the others will

which are to be reduced to the army standard. They are uniformed and equipped, and have been under its tion for three months, but are not'yet all armed.

THE MILITARY APPOINTMENTS BEFORE THE SENATE. The Senate went into executive session this afternoon at one o'clock, and cleared off a heavy docket of military appointments, including several Brigadier Generals. N ection was taken upon the doubiful and debateable cases which were passed over to facilitate the disposal of note nations about which there was no question. General Meagher was confirmed, but General Shields was passed over, Senator McDougal being absent. Brigadiers Wads worth and Slocum, of New York, and Cooper, of Mary and, were confirmed.

The Senate confirmed from four hundred to six hundred appointments and promotions in the old army, and as far as can be ascertained the following named gentlemen to be Brigadier Generals of Volunters:—Colonel Erasmus D. Keyes, Major John W. Davidson, Francis E. Patterson Major Abner Doubleday, Lieutenant Colonel Ketchum. David B. Birney, W. H. Keim, John M. Palmer James Cooper, H. W. Slocum, James S. Wadsworth John J. Peck, O. M. Mitchell, George W. Morell John H. Martindale, Major H. W. Benham, Captain W. F. Smith, James W. Denver, Colonel George H. Thomas, Egbert Viele, Jomes E. Negley, N. J. T. Dana, Thomas F. Moagher, Colonel Abercrombie, Colonel Sedgwick, Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Smith, Lieutenant Colonel Casey, Captain George G. Mcade, Abram Duryce, Captain Alex. McCook, Oliver O. Howard, Eleazer Paine, Charles B. Jameson, Ebenezer Dumont, Robert H. Milroy Lewis Wallace, Wm. A. Richardson, Daniel Butterfield Maj. Horatio G. Wright, Captain Ord, Lieut, William Nel son, Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Major John G. Barnard Major Seth Williams, Major Stewart Van Vliet, Major John Newton, Captain Winfield, S. Hancock, Thomas L. Critten den, Colonel George Wright, Major Thomas Williams Captain William H. French, Captain T. H. Brooks, Captain John M. Brannan, Captain John P. Hatch, Captain Davids Stanley, Lieutenant Colonel Thes. J. Wood, Captain Ri chard W. Johnson, Capt. John G. Foster, Maj. Christopher C. Angur, Maj. Geo. W. Cullum, Col. Schuyler Hamilton Capt. John M. Schofield, Paymaster Thos. J. McKean Capt. John G. Packer.

THE COMING PARTY AT THE WHITE HOUSE. The wise course which is being pursued by Mrs. Lin-coln, in returning to the customs of the early days of the republic, in her manner of receiving visiters, is applaudrepublic, in her manner of receiving visiters, is applauu-ed by all excepting some few envious individuals who are unable to produce invitations. It is fully time that festi-vities at the residence of the President of the United States should cease to be infested by crowds of individuale, neither whose manner, babits nor antecedents entit them to a place in respectable society. It cannot be expected, crowded as Washington is, that every candidate for office, every petty placemonger, every contract seek-er, every quidnanc, whose time hangs heavily on his hands of an evening, should feel entitled as one of the "great unterrified," to while away his hours in com-panionship with the ladies who compose the refined circle of the accomplished lad; of our excellent President It was not so in the days of Washington and Adams, and it is to be hoped that a course will be inaugurated during the present administration which will make it impossible

for it ever to be so sgain.

The party at the White House on Wednesday is the appermost topic of conversation. Over eight hundred invitations have already been issued. The preparations are upon a scale of the greatest magnificence

SICKNESS OF TROOPS AND NEGLIGENCE OF OFFICERS. A great deal of the sickness among our troops is attri-buted by the surgeons to the negligence or ignorance of company officers in making requisitions for proper shoes and clothing for the men in this peculiarly disagreeable weather. There is an abundance of every article neede to make the soldiers comfortable, which can be obtained by the simple asking for it in a proper manner.

WITHDRAWAL OF REBEL TROOPS FROM MANASSAS. From information received from our scouting parties, and from other sources, it is believed that large bodies by railroad from Manassas, relying upon the utter ina bility of the federal army to move against them on ac-

A RELIC FROM MOUNT VERNON.

George R. Davis, of Portland, Mc., the agent appointed distribution of hospital stores to the troops at the seat of war, made visits the past week to the several Maine regiments across the Potomac. With true Yankee cariosity, he passed beyond the Union pickets in the region of Mount Vernon, and among other curiosities brought back an original title deed, on parchment bear of Sir Edward Chichester, two miles beyond Pohick church, to which point the Third Maine regiment has now been advanced. This was the family church of Gen. Washington. Mr. Davis reports the Maine troops in good health and condition.

SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOPS NOT DISTRIBUTED. It seems that many articles intended for our troops are lying neglected in the depot of the Sanitary Commission notwithstanding notice has been given repeatedly to the officers of the regiments to which they were sent to tak them away. When the surgeons of regiments in camp learn that hospital stores have been forwarded, they should at once make requisition for them. At this season of the year they may need them most when transportation is most difficult.

THE BURIAL PLACE OF SOLDIERS.

So vast an army has been marshalled in this District that no proper arrangements have been made for even a Their bodies have often been hurried to the pearest place of s-pulture, where they have been promiscuously buried logether. Many relatives and friends have consequently made fruitless visits to the Army of the Potomac t recover the dead bodies of their deceased friends.

This sail state of things has arrested attention in Congress, through the exertions of Representative Dawes, and a committee is now charged with the duty of considering the subject of providing a national cemetery for the soldiers in this neighborhood, where all our fellow citizens who die in the national cause may find a resting the end that no doubt may exist as to the identity of

general disposition manifested, there seen to be no doubt that an act for the purpose indicated will

Eighth Page.

The Slave Trade. THE CASE OF CAPTAIN NATHANIEL P. GGRDON, OF THE

FER. 3.—Up to the closing of the Marshal's office this

vening no respite had been received for Captain Gordon who is sentenced to be executed on Friday next. Streng

On this subject ex-Judge E. P. Cowles, of the Suprem Court, sends a memorial to President Lincoln, in which

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Heavy C. nnonading in the Vicinity of Beaufort.

Probable Engagement of the Union Fleet.

HEAVY FIRING NEAR NORFOLK. &c.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 1-2 P. M. The United States bark Gemsbok arrived here this norning from the Southern coast, where she had been ruising for about two menths. She reports that late yesterday afternoon she passed Hatteras Inlet, where a number of vessels were descried. Continuous and heavy cannonading was heard on Thursday and Friday in he direction of Beaufort and Newbern, N. C., and the officers of the Gemsbok think that our fleet has attacked the rebels at either or both of the last mentioned points. For upwards of two hours the rear of heavy artillery was distinctly heard by the Gemslock, and was kept up until the vessel got out of bearing distance. The opinion is that our light draft gunboats led the advance and opened the engage ment, which was probably followed with the land

troops under General Burnside. At all events, the ball

undoubtedly have more definite intelligence, either from

rebel sources or by the return of one of Gen. Burnside's

numerous transports. The bark Gemebek is a good sailer, and, having fair winds, made the passage from Hatteras in a little over eighteen hours, beating the propeller Eastern State by upwards of ten hours. The intelligence thus brought almost directly from the seat of war has not yet become generally known on the Point, as it has been confided solely to the navy. Among that branch of the service it has created considerable stir and excitement. By this news it appears that the project of attacking Roanoke Island has been abandoned, and the capture of the rebels' strongholds at Newbern and Beaufort determined upon

by that wise and sagacious leader, General Burnside. The intelligence of the reported engagement was read to the sailors on board of the different war vessels in port after the usual morning drill.

There being no flag of truce to-day, we have no later Intelligence from "Dixie" as to the capitulation of Savannah and Fort Pulaski.

According to the topography of North Carolin in the vicinity of the supposed attack, it is apparent that our vessels, after having reached Hatterns Inlet, divided into two parties-one of them proceeding up the Core Sound, to attack Fort Macon, at Beaufort, in which the blockading vessels stationed at Cape Lookout and on Topsail Inlet undoubtedly participated. On Newbern our fleet must have proceeded up the Neuse river, and landed the troops there under cover of the guns of our

This is the theory advanced by parties who are well acquainted with the country and the strongbolds of the rebels on these above named points.

> THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1862.

Navy Department from Captain John Marston, dated United States steamer Roanoke, Hampton Roads, Feb. 1:-I have the honor to report to you the arrival, during Carolina. Captain Cavendy informs me that on Tuesday the 28th ult., he heard heavy firing in the rear of Beaufort, but he has no conjecture from whom it proceeded.

Captain Cavendy also reports that on Thursday, the 30th of January, at nine o'clock in the morning, while off Reanoke Inlet, he heard heavy firing in the direction of Roanoke Island, which I aves no doubt in my own mind that

Nothing has been received here from the North Carolina coast in addition to the brief despatch from Captain Marston. It is believed in official circles that Roanoke Island was taken possession of on Thursday by the fede-

HEAVY FIRING NEAR NORFOLK. FORTRESS MONROR, Feb. 2, 1862.

A fine of truce was sent to Crancy Island to-day; but it brought back no passengers or papers.

The crew of the rebel boat reported that heavy firing had been heard at Norfolk during the past two days.

Another Snow Storm and the Sleghing

About noon yesterday another heavy snow storm setn, making about the sixth good fall and, perhaps, the

most lasting which has visited us this winter. The feathery particles continued to descend thicker and thicker until about eight o'clock in the evening, when the streets were pretty well covered with a which, added to the layers of ice and snow for sleighing. The opportunities thus afforded for the enjoyment of one of the most popular of our winter pastimes were not thrown away, and the scenes in Broad way and along the leading avenues of the city, as well as out on the Bloomingdale road and the other suburban resorts, were of the most enlivening description. The stables, as all sorts of turnouts in the shape of sleigh were to be seen flying along, in spite of the fast fall-Court, sends a memorial to President Lincoin, in which he says, "It is not without misgivings, nor until after much reflection, that I join with the Hon. George Evans and others in asking for a commutation of the sentence of Captain Gordon, lately conflicted in this district of engaging in the African slave trade. It is unnecessary to say that I abhor the crime for which he is convicted. I feel, with all correct thinking men, that this traffic should be alminilated by the strong arm of the government. It is not to be overlooked, however, that for some years past the efforts of the government to break up this trade and punish those engaged in it have not been characterized by much apparent earnestness or ragor. It is scarcely two years since it was stated here by the public press that the their pressecutions against these charged with this crime, saying that the changed public sentiment of the government to be regarding this crime with diminished abhorrence. So at last those engaged in the traffic evidentity thought, and such to was the pannel barlet or much apparent carries been continued as the same of the government than seemed to be regarding this crime with diminished abhorence. So at last those engaged in the traffic evidentity thought, and such to was the pannel barlet of the fact of the jingling bells and the merry laughter of the delighted parties. For the first time in several years, too, the old stage sleighs made their appearance in Breadway and

The New Order of the Government in

Relation to Privateersmen.

THEY ARE RECOGNIZED AS PRISONERS OF WAR—
TWENTY-NINE OF THEM TRANSPERRED FROM THE
TOMES TO FORT LAFAVEITE—NAMES OF THE PRI-

Government having determined to recognise Southern privateersmen in our hands as prisoners of war, twenty-nine of them, who have been confined in the Tombs and whose names we give below, were yesterday afternoon trans ferred from our City Prison to Fort Lafayette, on board of the Harbor Police boat. This action of the government will give universal satisfaction to all for the reason that there is now a strong hope of again seeing the gallant Corcoran and his other heroic comrades soon turned to the arms of their friends and comrades. This policy will leave no loop hale for the rebels in which to prisoners, on whom they have placed so many stringent and exorbitant demands as to exchange.

The fact becoming known yesterday morning that the prisoners were about being removed, a large crowd of ons visited the Tombs, and many personal friends of the privateersmen congratulated them upon the change prisoners themselves appeared highly delighted news, and expressed sentiments of ple sure that they should shortly again behold "the land of Dixie," their sympathies for that locality being evidently quite as strong in every respect as heretofore. Among these most enthusiastic in their 'patriotic' emotion for the rebel cause were the men o this latter vessel was the one on board of which the negro by rescuing the Savannah from the hands of the rebels and bringing her safe and sound into this harbor. These men have been confined in the Tombs since their arrival in New York, and the solitude and monotony of their confinement has lent a careworn expression to their features. Several ladies called during the day at the Tombs, bearing presents to the privateersmen, for which kindness they expressed themselves quite grateful. The boms where the prisoners were confined are well vanilated, spacious and heaithy, so that on their return to the South they cannot complain of being confined in tobacco warehouses or subjected to the brutality and jesting of an insolent mob. They will bear with them, if they do not speak falsely, the fact that they have been treated as men imbued with feeling, and not as brutes possessed of insensibility. At about two o'clock they were conducted under escort from the Tombs on board of the boat, which conveyed them to Fort Lafayette. They were in charge of Deputy Marshals Horton, Lee and Burt, together with a large number of the Harbor police. On their arrival at Fort Lafayette the prisoners were handed over to Colonel Burke, the commander of that place.

The following are the names in full of the privateers men: is opened, and before this reaches your readers we will

T. Hamilton Baker, John Harleston, Henry Howard, Handy Ornan, Wm. Clark, Alex. C. Coyle,
C. S. Passallaigue,
Joseph Cuig De Carmo,
Patrick Daly.
John Murphy,
Galvin. Martin Galvin.

John H. Marshall. PROM PRIVATERS SINTER.

Wm. May,
Peter Thompson,
John Donneily,
James Miner,
Eugenie Rubl.
FROM PRIVATERS FLORIDA.
James Reilly,
Archibald Wilson

Court of General Sessions. FER. 3 .- The February term of this court con

this morning, Recorder Hoffman presiding. The Clerk

called the Grand Jury panel, and the following g were sworn to discharge the duties of the Grand Inques Stephen Hyatt, Foreman.

James S. Aspinwall,

John W. H. Aymar,

Edward S. Clark,

William B. Clark,

Reward Fox,

William C. Heath,

Robert J. Hubbard,

J. Woodward Hayen. J. Woodward Haven, James M. Halstead, Morrimer W. Hamilton,

Francis Leland,
Matthy G. Lane,
Jotham Post,
George W. Fowers,
Eamuel Raymor,
George D. Rockwell,
James M. Raymond,
William Rhinelander,
Nathan A. Satton,
Alfred A. Valentine,
John D. Welch.

The Recorder's charge was brief, and consisted of the enumeration of the various statutes which he is com-

prison.

Cutherine brew was placed on trial, charged with attempting to take the life of Hattle Reilly, of No. 134 Division street, on the 15th of January, by stabbing her in several places. The jury rendered a verdict of simple assault and battery, and in view of the fact that the prosecuting witness, aided by another woman, had beaten her violently, the Recorder mitigated the panishment by sending her to Blackwell's Island for aix mentles.

THE PORT GANSEVOORT PROPERTY—JAS. B. T. ON THE COMPLAINT OF ALDERMAN DAY

Among the batch of indictments brought in the Grand Jury of the General Sessions at the Saturday (Edward S. Gould, Foreman), was an in bribery. The complainant, Alderman Isaac Dayton of the Ninth district, appeared before the Grand Jury, and testified that on the 10th of November, 1861, he was approached by James B. Taylor, the alleged owner of the property known as the "Fort Cansevoort property, with an offer of \$5.000 in money, with intent to influence his opinion in reference to action upon this paper in the Board of Aldermen, or, in the technical language of the ndictment, " with an offer of money, as a reward or compensation for his vote and influence in promoting, in his official capacity, the purchase, by the city of New York, from said James B. Taylor, of the said Gansevoort property, contrary to the honor and dignity of the Board of Aldermen and the laws of the State of New York."

Soon after the indictment was brought into Court, Mr Taylor was apprised of the action of the Grand Jury, by the reception of a warrant issued by the District At ney, and quietly appeared and gave bail in the sum of \$2,000, Charles W. Baker becoming his surety. It is mederated that application will be made at an early da fall in securing this. District Attorney Hall will prob bly bring the case on for trial as soon as he can, when o doubt, interesting developments will be made rela tive to how business is transacted in the City Hall.

Rumors of an extensive robbery of government fund were affoat in Wall street yesterday. It is reported that on Saturday the Navy Agent had occasion to send one of his clerks to the Sub-Tressury office to get a draft cashes The clerk soon after drawing the money and placing it in a tin box, was met by a stranger, who informed him that Mr. Cisco was auxious to have a note delivered at the office of Mr. Spring, 15 Nassau street. As it was ou the office of Mr. Spring, 15 Nassau street. As it was on his way, the clerk agreed to deliver the letter, and forthwith started for Mr. Spring's office. Upon his arrival there he found, by a sign over the door, that Mr. Spring occupied room No. 10. He opened the office door, but on entering found that the place was apparently unoccapied. Upon turning to leave the premises the door, but on entering found that the place was apparently unoccapied. Upon turning to leave the premises the door of an adjoining room was opened, and a well dressed man asked the clerk what he wanted. The latter rapfied that he was in search of Mr. Spring, when the occupant of the office told him to step into the back room. Not see, ecting any cvil design the clerk step ed into the stenager's apartment, when he was incomediately seized by two or three then and a bag thrown over his head so as to prevent him

Lucitera" , Watermy entenant Waters Chine to this city, 8" 201/0320

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Important Address of Howell Cobb and Robt Toombs to the People of Georgia.

Compliments to the Energy of the Federal Army.

The Prospect of Foreign Recognition a Remote One.

The Southern Women and Children to Turn Incendiaries.

THE COTTON LOAN.

ANOTHER CIRCULAR FROM MEMMINGER.

The Rebels Furious Over the Stone Blockade.

MATTERS AT SAVANNAH.

Buckner's Rebel Address to the People of Kentucky, &c..

We have received the Richmond Enquirer of the 30th alt, and the Norfolk Day Book of the 31st ult., from which we take the following extracts of Southern news.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

THE LAST HOURS OF THE REEL PROVISIONAL
GOVERNMENT—A QUARTETTE OF TRAITORS SPRAK—
GEORGIA "ILLUSTRATED"—COMPLIMENTS TO FEDE-BAL ENERGY-AN AGGRESSIVE WAR POLICY RECOMMENDED.

FELLOW CHIZENE-In a few days the provisional govern-With it we shall deliver up the trust we have endeavored to use for your benefit, to those more directly selected by yourselves. The public record of our acts is familiar to you, and requires no further explanation at our hands. Of these matters which policy has required to be secret, it would be improper now to speak. This address, therefore, will have no personal reference. We are well assured that there exists no necessity for us to arouse your patriotism, nor to inspire your confidence. We re-joice with you in the unanimity of our State, in its reso-lution and its hopes. And we are proud with you that be illustrated again by her sons in our holy struggle. The first campaign is over; each party rests in place, while the winter's snow declares on armistice from on high. The results in the field are familiar to you, and

eall your attention:—

First—The moderation of our own government and the differences of opinion among our people, and united them forever in the war of independence. In a few border States a waning opposition is giving way before the stern logic of daily developing facts. The world's history does not give a parallel instance of a revolution based

upon such unanimity among the people.

Second—Cur enemy has exhibited an energy, a persecurance and an amount of resources which we had hardly expected, and a disregard of constitution and laws which re can hardly credit. The result of both, however, is that power, which is the characteristic element of des-potism, and renders it as formidable to its enemies as it s destructive to its subjects.

Third—An immense army has been organistd for our destruction, which is being disciplined to the unthinking stolidity of regulars. With the exclusive possession of the seas, our enemy is enabled to throw upon the shores of epring to crush us with a giant's grasp by a simultan movement along our entire torders.

Pourth-With whatever alacrity our people may rush enemy either in numbers, equipments or munitions of ote courage, unflinching daring and universal telf-meri-

Fifth-The prospect of foreign interference is at least a remote one, and should not be relied on If it comes, let it To our God and ourselves alone we should look. These are stern facts, perhaps some of them are un-

alatable. But we are deceived in you if you would have us to conceal them in order to deceive you. The only question for us and for you is, as a nation and individua ly, what have we to do? We answer :-First-As a nation we should be united, forbearing t me another, frowning upon all factions opposition and

and the council chamber. nuscle of the body politic to maintain our financial and military healthfulness, and, by rapid aggressive action,

censorious criticisms, and giving a trustful and generous

a war brought on for themselves. The most important matter for you, however, is your individual duty. What can you do?

The foct of the oppressor is on the soil of Georgia. He

comes with lust in his eye, poverty in his purse and hel in his heart. He comes a robber and a murderer. How shall you meet him? With the sword, at the threshold ! With death for him or for yourself! But more than this-

let every woman have a torch, every child a firebrand-let the loved homes of our youth be made ashes, and the fields of our haritage be made devolute. Let blackness and ruin Let every city be levelled by the flame, and every viilage be lost in ashes. Let your faithful slaves share your for tune and your crust. Trust wife and children to the sure reluge and protection of God-preferring even for these loved ones the charnel house as a home than leathsome vassalage to a nation already sunk below the contempt of and determine at once and without dissent as boner patriotism and duty to God require.

FELLOW CHIZENS-Lull not yourselves into a . rity. Be prepared for every contingency. was to day convinced that the fear would welcome him in every quar' he would never come. Let

. If our cuemy d herein indicated denough to feel assured then, the smoke of your hands, tell the approaching for and ruin. ayonet they will rush only to We have fe

This is our

th in God and faith in you. an Almi ath in the art indication of Providence who has not controlling the events of the manager. ind, the wave, the cloud, the mist, the sure

quently succeed as in our mattered. called forth our gratitude. We would join giving and praise. "If God be for us,

mies, when they can meet with

open to land and Land growy h